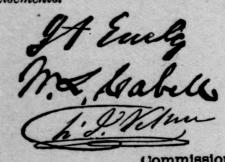
State Lottery Company. Louisiana

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take

place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its York County, to refer certain petitions in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New | a special committee. Premier Blair Orleans, La. ED FOR MORE THAN ENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND

PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiano State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as oue of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING VILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, uesday, April 11, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

\$75,000 is..... 2,500 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 60 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. are.....

> PRICE OF TICKETS Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2: One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c: One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain, Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be seut on applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that

t is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it,

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Onto

DRS. C. J. & H. SPROUL SURGEON DENTISTS.

th extracted without Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephor In Newcastle, opposite Square, over KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6



DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, bar ley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from differ ent points and returned at following rates: Between Chatham and Doaktown, 61c. each way.

NOTICE OF

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern : Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County cords pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said lume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "leading from Chatham to Richibneto) in the said 'Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—
"On the east by the said Great Road leading from 'Chatham to Richibneto, on the north by lands 'Gormerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and on the south by lands also occupied by the said George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land and premises was conveyed to the said Ignating "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less," Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, the same belonging of in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D L. J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON.

Miramichi Advance.

- - MARCH 30, 1893.

The School Regulations.

A debate is going on in the legislature at Fredericton over the school regulations, the matter being brought up by a resolution moved by Pitts, one of the opposition leaders, of asking for changes in the regulations to takes the ground that there is no necessity to refer the subject to a special committee, which as the mover knows will only shelve it for future use elections, as the opposition desires to do. He prefers that it shall be considered by a committee of the whole house in open session, so that it may be discussed in the fullest and most public matter. He has congratulated the opposition and agitators on having mustered sufficient courage to come out of their ambush at last, and there is, therefore, a prospect of the people's representatives at Fredericton being in a position to forthwith pronounce upon the merits of a question that has been much distorted in the interest of faction, instead of a settlement of it being sought in an honest and open way, and with a reasonable consideration of the important interests involved. The debate will be ended and a decision arrived at by the house right away, and we shall be in a position to place a report thereof before

A Public Scandal.

our readers next week.

The taxpayers of Northumberland the circuit court proceedings of Tuesday, a further lesson on the desirability looking more sharply than they have done of late, after their interests.

Criminal prosecutions entail expense upon the County.

It is, therefore, important that lawlessness and crime should be prevented if possible.

Every citizen of Chatham and many citizens of the County know that the 19.950 town of Chatham, because of the into \$265,460 competency of the police authorities. has been, for the last month or more, at the mercy of the most lawless persons in it.

One rowdy after another takes charge of certain localities and when the police magistrate—with a mistaken idea of his position-endeavors, with a constable, to act as a nightly streetpatrol, and a solitary rowdy resents his doing so, the rowdy, single-handed, gets the best of both of them.

The success of rowdyism thus established in many cases—of which that referred to is only a sample-would, naturally, lead to more of it and the result is felt by the taxpayers in such cases as that of young Wright, who so narrowly escaped a sentence for a most serious crime which would have been impossible in Chatham, but for the utter breaking down of its police system, owing to inefficiency.

We are all too apt to accept things as they are in the town without questioning, and to charitably assume that those whom we have chosen to manage our affairs have done the best that was possible for us. Police matters, however, have been so shamefully managed of late that only the general respectability of our people has saved us from becoming a by-word for criminality, while the expense of supporting persons in the jail who have been encouraged in becoming criminals by reason of police incompetency, is entailed upon

In further proof of the low level to which we have descended in lack of ability to protect the taxpayers of the County against those who make traffic for their own profit out of the crimina law, which enables them to save their own pockets at the expense of the people, we need only refer to the fact that the police magistrate of Chatham caused Mr. Fidele Russell, a man entirely innocent of any reasonable suspicion of criminality, to be dealt with by the grand jury at the supreme court held this week in Newcastle.

No less than eight witnesses were before the grand jury, all from Tabusintac, not one of whom was able, under oath, to implicate the person charged in any criminal wrong-doing. It was simply a costly attempt on the part of the police magistrate of Chatham, under the direction or orders of his legal mentor and master to compel the County to pay the expenses of a wild-cat suit of the latter, which, if it had any merit in it, whatever, should have been a civil one, in which the litigants, themselves, and not the County would have to bear the costs. Why should the taxpayers have to pay the travelling and other expenses of all those witnesses and the constables necessary to the fraud, to help any litigant to "get law," to which he was only entitled by civil

It is better to call a spade a spade in matters of this kind, for it has come to this, that those who have to pay the taxes of the County-and Chatham has to furnish about one-third of the whole amount-are, very properly, growing tired of the incompetency of the Chatham police authorities, on the one hand, which has indirectly placed the two prisoners now in jail in their position as boarders at County expense; and of the police magistrate who has no more respect for his position than to permit it to be prostituted over the country that that was what he in the persecution of those who may have incurred the ill-will of the clients of the legal gentleman who seems to

practically own him and his court, This is a matter of dollars and cents for our tax-payers and of the encouragement of criminality in the community for which the same combination is re-

fully protest against it going further without challenge and exposure.

Ottawa News.

The gentlemen of the House of Cour mons at Ottawa are not giving the people whom they represent any more than the worth of their money in good service as legislators. There is an occasional breeze, such as that over the Caron charges, the differences between the government and Sir Charles Tupper in reference to the French treaty, and the alleged treasonable utterances of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, the controller of Customs. Mr. Wallace appears to be one of the class of Ontario representatives who have used the Orange order for the promotion of their political fortunes. He is one of the sub-members of the government and a colorless, negative kind of person, who gets along by waving the "old flig" and inciting lot of men who are easily led to put him forward as their champion.

Mr. Casey, on motion of Mr. Foster to go into supply on Tuesday, 21st, directe attention to a speech made by Mr. Wallace at Kingston on 10th inst., and expressed the hope that he had not uttered the sentiments attributed to him in a report of his speech in the Kingston News. Mr. Wallace, however, said the repor

was correct and expressed his sentiments, and that he had nothing to retract. Mr. Dawson, another Orangeman, sai

he was glad the controller of customs had made so frank an admission of the accuracy of the report, but regretted that the re port had been an accurate one. It should be remembered, he said, that if a measure of home rule be granted to Ireland, it wil have been granted after two genera election campaigns fought upon it, after it has run the gauntlet of the house commons and the house of lords, and after the voice of the empire has demand ed it. It would be her majesty, by and with the advice of her lords and common who would give this legislation to Ireland There would be means of constitutiona but a resort to armed rebellion could neve repeal it. He denied that because her majesty were to give effect to the voice of the people at the ballot boxes, talk of rebellion could be justified. It was unjustifiable in Ireland, and many times less justifiable when in Canada, and by a member of the government such incendiary speeches as that of the controller of customs were made. Mr. Dawson contended that there was nothing in the constitution of the Orange order to warrant Mr. Wallace in making such a speech, in supposing that a large portion of the members of that order were prepared abandon their allegiance to the Queen. He did not believe the Orangemen of Canada would deny the authority of the Queen if by regular constitutional procedure she were to grant a parliament to Ireland. And it was because he did not believe the language of the controller of customs could be justified, and because he thought it should not pass unnoticed by this house, that he moved the following resolution in amendment to that of

Mr. Foster :-"Whereas N. Clark Wallace, a member of this house and controller of her majesty's customs, is reported by The Kingston News to have spoken as follows at a public meet ing held in Kingston on the 10th of March:-We find to-day in the old country that brethren, the descendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, are perhaps facing difficulties of a similar character to those which their ancestors had to face in 1688; that the men of 1893 are threatened with a rule which is antagonistic to freedom there, to the liberty which they have always enjoyed as citizens of the British empire. What is proposed is not only to shake off their allegiance to Great Britain, the bonds of love that bind them to the empire, but to put them, forsooth, under an alien and hostile govern-We have their (home rulers') public declarations of what they would do if they obtained power-that they would never cease agitating until the last link that bound Ireland to the British empire is severed. That is their object to day. They are trying to take the loyal men with them; but our friends over there say they will never submit. Britain may cast them out, but if she does so she has no right to say what may be their future allegiance. Our friends in that land are preparing, and have asserted their unalterable determination never to submit to that home rule which Mr. Gladstone and his government have laid out for them. I am sure that in their efforts they shall have the sympathy of the Orangemen of Canada; more than sympathy, they shall cendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, we would not be worthy of our ancestors of old if we failed in our duty in that respect. I believe we are not unworthy descendants of the men who, driven from Dublin, stood at pay at Enniskillen and at Derry.' "And whereas the said N. Clarke Wal-

lace has on the floor of this house admitted the accuracy of said report: now, therefore, this house declares it to be the duty of all her majesty's subjects loyally to submit to the law; that the constitution contains within itself the means whereby all grievances may be redressed by constitutional methods: that no changes in the law should be sought to be brought about by resort to armed resistance, civil war or other physical force; that the action of the said N. Clark Wallace in expressing sympathy with, and holding out the hope of active aid to those who threaten to levy war in Ireland against her majesty, is deserving of the severest censure at the hands of this house, and if allowed to pass unnoticed would expose Canada to the slanderous imputation of being disloyal to

her majesty, the very reverse of which is the case. Further, it is the duty of this house promptly to repudiate said utterances of said N. Clarke Wallace, lest his political connection with parliament and the government might lead the public to the erroneous conclusion that his views, so expressed, were shared in by this body, a conclusion which would give additional influence to such utterances, and the more endanger peace, order and good government throughout her majesty's dominions."

Speeches were made by a good many nembers of the House. Mr. Kenny Halifax censured Mr. Wallace but said he would vote against Mr. Dawson's resolution because it was one involving want of confidence in the government.

House in the absence of premier Thompson, denounced the resolution as clap-trap, intended to embarrass the govornment. Mr. McInerney deprecated the introduc-

tion of the question in parliament. He said he had always tried to allay religious bickerings and had received the support of nine-tenths of the Protestants of his county (Kent, N. B.) He, however, could not ad mit that the words of the controller of customs were calculated to bring peace and good order into this country, but quite the opposite, and should not be upheld by an one who wishen to see all classes in Canada living in good will together. The finance ninister had told the house that the government were not responsible for the language, and he was not, therefore, voting want of confidence by supporting the resolution. He wished to censure the remarks as unwarranted and harmful. Before he sat down he asked the controller of customs if by "activ aid" he meant armed resistance or anything of that nature, because there was a feeling

Mr. Costigan said he did not understand the leader of the house to have called upon his followers to vote down the resolution. The leader of the house had repudiated the sentiments expressed by the controller. Mr. Costigan said it was a great principle which was involvad, and he therefore wished the resolution. He did not place too much im-

house and upon this talk of active and armed to dispute, had charged the province nothresistance, but in this country men had paid the penalty of their lives for rebellion against regularly-constituted authority, and allegitherefore vote for the amendment.

of confidence.

of it. But it was quite different when a \$1. They had expressed the opinion too. man got into the sacred precincts of the that if the lumber were husbanded in a few cabinet. When a man got into the cabinet

one of want of confidence, he held that it was not, and therefore would vote for the

gan and Curran, ministers and Messrs. others of the government side, however, whip over them.

weedie introduced a bill to mend the general mining act, also a bil amending the act authorizing the municipality of Northumberland to lease by pubic auction the Chatham public wharf. Hon. Mr. Blair presented a bill to pro-

with power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses, and with structions to report to the house all ev lence taken before them and all the pro-

al report had not been laid on the table.

necessary. We should not be worthy dest the report of the provincial farmers' and in this respect had been a pernicions one. dairying associations. It would be laid No such grants were now issued excepting on the table as soon as possible. On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. Muchell, the report of the

comm tree on ways and means. Mr. Gogaine gave notice of an inquiry for Saturday next as to whether it was th

p ovide for the education of pupils over attended the institution. The bill was Mr. O'Brien committed a bill. Mr.

in the chair, in amendment of chapter 99 of the municipalities act (non resident peddlars) After a long dis cussion the bill was thrown out on

facilitate the transmission of timber down rivers, lakes and streams; Mr. Wells

the bill recommended by the lumber commission in their report last year. The bill provided that companies might be in-Hon, Minister Foster, who is leading the corporated for the purpose of clearing out streams to facilitate the driving of lumber. charging tolls subject to the consenof the governor in council. The rights of all parties were carefully guarded. The usual arbitration clauses were provided for Thirty sections of the bill were passed.

> further consideration of ways and means. Mr. Kulam in the chair. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon Mr. Mitchell, moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the report

> 1890, the commission had been appointed to take into consideration the question of governing the timber lands of the province. At the time it was proposed to appoint the commission, the opposition claimed that it was unnecessary and that the government should themselves do this work and frame their policy. Last session the report of the commission was submitted to the house, and hon, gentlemen opposite claimed that it really censured the policy of the government. It was also claimed at the time the commission

matter that was now looked after very closely by the department. Absolutely correct returns were very difficult to come at. The rate of \$1 a thousand is charged as stumpage on merchantable lumber and a certain allowance is made for lumber that may turn out unmerchantable. The general complaint made by the operators is that the scalers are too strict, and cases are not unfrequent | right. invariably claim that they can never get a thousand feet of lumber cut of a thousand feet of logs as measured by the scaler, but claim. The conclusion of this commission was that the lands should be leased by pubhe auction, and that they should be annually renewable on conditions of compliance made by the governor in council. That was it was entitled to weight. The commission had dealt with the subject of stumpage, and had decided that in the present state of the trade the rate should not be more than years double that rate of stumpage could be the party must get down upon their knees to secured. That might be a practical question lumber lands for revenue and if they could cutting of under sized lumber. He (Tweedie) since he had assumed the administration of his office had devoted special attention to sized lumber should be cut at all, even for pulp purposes. There was also a difficulty as to the question of hemlock cutting. The tree was cut for its bark and it did not pay for the operator to haul it out. Should this a matter eminently worthy of the attention of the committee. As to the cutting of piling, Mr. Tweedie said there were sections where the lumber was fit for pilling and nothing else, and there he was in favor o granting license to cut piling. It was the view of many thoughtful and experienced men that the only way to prevent the cut ting of undersized lumber was to give long leases which would induce the lessees to care for and protect their lands. The subject of clearing out streams to aid in the driving of lumber had received much attention from the government. Lumbermen

Hon. Mr. Blair said the commission had the summer as well as the winter months. system proposed by the commission the additional expense would be at least \$15,000 or \$20,000. He did not believe the aidiwas in no position to act upon this recommendation of the commission. Since the crown land administration had come into the hands of the present government and since the present surveyor general had taken charge, many additional safe guards had been introduced. In respect of this matter of scaling, a law had been passed providing for a thorough examination of all applicants for the position, and no person was appointed who has not passed such ex Mr. Tweedie explained that this was amination. A feeling existed among the representatives in the different counties that none but residents of the respective counties should be appointed All these things influenced this government as it would influence any government. Yet he believed that, with all the drawbacks necessarily incident to our democratic system, it would be found that these officials had done their work very efficiently. There was one state ment which the lumber commission had made that they had no warrant for making. and that was that on the whole there had been a loss of stumpage to the province to the extent of perhaps twenty per cent The assertion rested entirely upon one wit ness, who had himself stated that it was only a guess. He had been in hopes that the gentlemen opposite would have discuss ed the report so that the government would be in a position to meet any criticism they had to make on this branch of administra-

ing whatever for their valuable sarvices and expiration of the leases next August. Stockton gave figures to show that whereas that the entire expenses of the commission had only amounted to about \$1,200. Hon. the lumber cut had increased last year by 12 per cent, the cost of collecting the stumgentlemen opposite had attached very great page had increased by 20 per cent. importance to the fact that the commission

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The increase is accounted for by the increased cut and the employment of Mr. Smith on the Bay shore during the summer.

Mr. Stockton said he had no fault to find with the government for appointing their friends, but the government should be held responsible for the kind of pointed. He ventured to assert that the founded merely upon the guesswork of single witness. The gentlemen composing the commission were practical lumbermen. He (Stockton) was not going to make a charge against the government of appointing political favorites who were incompetent

Hon Mr. Tweedie- More than one-half of the scalers opposed me in my election. and I have never turned a scaler out for that reason yet. Mr. Stockton said that in his political

campaign throughout the province he had found the scalers pretty generally opposed

Mr. Stockton said he would like to have a

deliverance from the attorney general as what the crown land policy of the government was to be. Was it the intention of the government to issue renewable leases? The feeling of this house had been that there should be such an administration of the lumber industry of the country as to make the operator to a large excent feel secure as to the possession of his lands. Hon. Mr. Blair -Do you say that is the

feeling in the country? Mr. Stockton-I say that has been the feeling in this house, and that it had been strongly supported by the attorney-general in his Stanley speech in 1885. Mr. Blair had taken great credit to himself for the adoption of that policy. Did the government intend to grant leases for one year, and then thereafter from year to year? If so upon what terms? In the province Quebec lands are held under this system and regarded almost the same as real estate by their possessors. Did the government in tend to grant ten year leases, or put the lease upon a basis of perpetuity as in Quebec. He was seeking for light. Hon, Mr. Tweedie-Well, where is your

Mr. Alward-There is no oil in von lamps ; they have gone out. Dr. Stockton, in conclusion, said that is

the government would make known their policy it was quite possible that the opposition would support it most heartily. The motion for consideration of report

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Resolved, That it is expedient that the leases to be granted for the timber crown lands after the expiration of existing leases contain such covenants and conditions as will protect the crown against such lands being held for speculative purposes, by a stipulation that a certain average cut should be

Hon. Mr. Tweedie held that some such action was necessary to prevent a combine which would interfere with the reveaue and other interests of the country. It was necessary that parties holding licenses should be required to cut a certain percentage of the number of miles held by them.

Dr. Stockton said the resolution was a most important one. He quite agreed with the surveyor general that lands should not be held for speculative purposes, but the policy of the government in the past had been that the timber should not be too rapidly cut; that is, that there should be preservative policy pursued with reference to our crown lands. It might be in the public interests that some lands should not be operated on for a year or two. This resolu tion would force the lessee to cut upon the land whether he real y desired to or not.

Hon, Mr. Twee lie-If the land was held by a combine or syndicate, probably a large number of miles would be held, and the in tention is to compel the cutting on a cer tain percentage of the mileage. It does not mean that every block should be cut upon Dr. Stockton said it was evident from the terms of the resolution that the government contemplated issuing leases for a long-r period than one year.

Hon. Mr. Blair said this was not a neces Dr. Stockton said it would be supremely ridiculous for a man to hold the land for

only one year and then not operate it.

Mr. Robinson said that at the last sale he held under license for thirty years and not Hon, Mr. Blair thought the course of th surveyor general in inviting the con-ider.

tion of the house to this question was one that should meet with the honorable mem-Mr. Hill asked if the provision contained in Mr. Tweedie's resolution was to take the place of the provision in the present lease

that every block should be operated on? Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it was. Mr. Hill said he thought this change wa in the right direction. It seemed unreason able that a man should be compelled to con struct roads and operate upon more land than he required, instead of concentrating

lu ion was carried without division. Hon, Mr. Tweedie moved, seconded by Hon, Mr. Mitchell:

Resolved, that is expedient that the leases to be granted of timber crown lands of the province, after the expiration of the present leases, shall contain a condition among others that the lieutenant govern in council may increase the rate of stump ge and mileage upon lands held under lesse at any time from time to time during the continuance thereof. Dr. Stockton asked if this was meant t

apply to individual cases or generally. Hon. Mr. Tweedle said it was the inten tion to apply it to the whole province. Dr. Stockton-Why are you making the change with reference to mileage? Hon, Mr. Blair-In order that we may

have the power to fix the mileage from year The resolution was carried without division. It was moved by Hop. Mr. Tweedie. seconded by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and resolved That after the expiration of the present leases of ti aber crown lauds the leases be offered at public competition upon the condition that the same shall be renewed annually at the pleasure of the lieu-tenant governor in council and for a term not ex-

Mr. Hill asked, would the leases be ter minable at any time by the lessor, or by the governor in council. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Only on the expiration of the time named in the lease.

Dr. Alward-Have you not the right to cancel at any time ! Hon. Mr. Blair-Yes; we have the abso-

lute right to terminate those leases at any time, but the crown would not exercise it except in cases of very great urgency. I would think that a termination of the lease nside of the term named would involve compensation to the lessee. In Quebec the lessees feel that they have acquired a property which is transferable, and yet of the debate Mr Devliu of Ottawa county on the face of their leases, which are annu- seemed to have been put up by the oppoally renewable, there is the clause that sition to taunt Hon. Mr. Coscigan. He in they may be terminated at any time at sinuated that although Mr. Costigan had the pleasure of the crown. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon.

Mr. Mitchell, moved that the blank be filled with "twenty five."

ernment locking up for such a term of years | gan told Mr. Deviin not to be too sure about the lumber of the country in the hands of his being mum.

the government proposed to adopt on the portunity of going into the lumber business themselves. He would willingly consent to Ottawa county." He protested against the a term of ten years Permanency of tenure was important, but there was too much pernancy in this. The lumber commission has not recommended anything of this kind.

Mr. Hill said the most that the con nission had recom neaded was that the leases should be as permanent as possible. It has been said that the leases were practically per pe ual in Quebec, but they could be can celled at any time by the crown.

Hon. Mr. Blair-Just the same as these

cally be a yearly license. To put himself a right position Mr. Hill should c ntend the the land should be put up for public con petition every year. The hon member well knew, however, that that would not be he interests of the people of this province Mr. A ward said the leader of the gov ernment last year had almost contemptuous y thrown the report at the house and tol them to do what they wished with it. The surveyor general extolled the members tho commission as being second Daniels com o judgment, yet where they impinged upon the government's policy their views were Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Well, they were held by the attorney general to be hasty. perverse and premature. The members of the commission did not depend entirely on the witnesses that were examined. The were men of many years' experience as he matters with which they had to deal. It was thus that they had reached the co

> Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Yes. Dr. Alward sait he was opposed to these 25 year leases. If, as the solicitor general said, the ten year leases had worked well, we should hesitate ere we made a change. It was the man of means who could secure

clusion they had as to the abuses of t

been dismissed?

Dr. Stockton thought hon. membershould put off the garb of the politician and put on that of the business man. The policy of the last ten years had been somewhat acceptable to the people, and to tie up these lands for a quarter of a century was not in the interests of the people. The action now proposed would promote the very speculative dangers dealt with this afternoon. this age of rapid change in business methods and relations was it desirable to enter upon this cast iron policy! He would move, seconded by Mr. Powell, that the blank be tilled with the word "ten" instead of 'twenty five.'

fess that the hon, member had discussed he question in a fair and legitimate way. He was not able to discuss the relevancy of the suggestion made by the vonthful member for the city of St. John (Ir. Alward.) All the government desired was that the best conclusion in the public in terests should be arrived at. It was entirely immaterial to them from a political standpoint, which system of the two now proposed should be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was free to com

Mr. Smith of (St. John,) thought in al probability during the present year the futies upon Canadian lumber would be noved by the United States government, and he would suggest that the lan is be eased for one year, at the end of which me they could determine upon the plan o be pursued.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That would only

affect a portion of the province. Mr. Smith said the prospect was that umber would in a few years be much more duable than at present by reason of growing scarcity in the lumber supply of the world and it was unwise to have the stump. age and mileage tax practically fixed for a long period. He thought the cen vear leases would be sufficient to induce the perators to work remote and difficult treams. He thought that when these mo-

would be subjetting the lands at \$2 per housand stumpage. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The government would have something to say about that. Mr. Baird said the question was one of great importance and affected every interest in the province. Snort leases, as an practical lumbermen knew, did not work well and long leases gave the lumbermen greater security, saved the forests from fires and also saved the lumber from being de stroyed by the operaters themselves. property was in a very uncertain state to-

nopolists secured control of these lands they

Mr. Gogain said his county was much uterested in this question, and he felt, after hearing both sides, in some doubt as to how he should vote. He thought if a tenears system had been beneficial the 25 years system could not be very lujuriou-He would support the resolution.

lay, owing to the present leases being about

Mr. Hill said that when any small numper of men could lock up all the timber ands of this province they could propelly be styled monopolists. While Hon. Mr I weedle said there were 900 lessees holdag land under the crown, he had count d the number up and they only came to 238 and he had further ascertained that 2,061 square miles, or 1,250,000 acres, were held by ten men The lands not yet utilized are emote and could hardly be developed for

Hon, Mr. Blair said the object of the government was not to get the timber lands of the province in the hands of as many people as possible, but to get them in the nands of those who could operate them. There was nothing in the world to prevent me man buying them all if he bid them in. Mr. Robios on said he held several licenses a trust for other individuals.

Dr. Stockson said this showed that even ander the ten year system the small opera fors were controlled by the large and wealthy operators.

Dr. Stocktou's motion was lost on the following division :-Yeas-Perley, Hill, Stockton, Powell, Shaw, Smith, Alward, Howe, Pinder,

Pitts, Allen-11. Nays-Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Iweedie, Labit ois, Connell, Gogain, Lewis, Russell, Theriauit, Bianchard, Sivewright, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Charlotte), Baird, Dibblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien, (Northumberland)-25.

The original motion was carried on the A large number of petitions in reference to the school regulations were presented by different members.

Adjourned.

Mr. Costi an S.ores an Adversary. Mr. Tarte, M. P., who made himself conspicuous in connection with the charges against Sir Hector Langevin and, soon after, became notorious as one of the Mercier gang who plundered the province of Quebec. moved a resolution the other day censuring the Dominion Government for not disallowing the Manitoba School Act. In the course championed the rights of the Roman Catholies of New Brunswick in 1873 he was now silent. Was it because Mr. Costigan was now enjoying the sweets of office that he Mr. Hill said he was opposed to the gov. | was mum? he asked, whereupon Mr. Cos i-

motion moved by Mr. Tarte. had no objection to Mr. Tarte playing second fiddle to Mr McCarrhy if he so desired, he did object to Mr. Tarte join-Hon. Mr. Blair-No, they go in for per- | ag hands with Mr. McCarthy with the sole object of making an attempt upon the Govsrument. He protested against Mr. Tarte tragging a ques ion dear to many people in his country in the mire, by making such a ompact. This was a combination resolu-100. Mr. LaRiviere had, in following Mr. I'wee, said that the mountain had labored. the mouse was not Tarte's; it was the use of McCarthy. [This statement was ceived with loud cheers and laughter from Hon Mr Tweedis said that would pract parts of the House.] This resolution a skeleton which Mr. Carthy could ress, when necessary, to suit himself, but (Mr. Costigan) would like to see Mr. l'arte des that resolution to suit the per e of L'Islet. Replying to Mr. Devlio n had a ked what he was going to do to we the minority in Manitoba. he said it would not be by accepting any offers of the Opp sition. (Laughter) Mr. Costig n then receded to recite the details of his efforts have the New Brunswick Act disallowed . 1873, how when he had deteated Sir John Macdonald's Government on a square motion for disallowance, the Liberals had come to um and pledged their support to him on this question; how when it was agreed to have a vote on a certain Thursday whe was the that he would have a majority of 25, Mr. Mckenzie, the then leader of the Government had broken faith and had moved the adjournment of the House, instead of scaling system. Had any of these scale aking a division. Mr. Costigan knew what hat meant. He found the Government suporters in caucus next day, and those who and pledged to support his motion, had re-

son who he termed "the young man from

rreproachable. (Cheers.) I can face any demagogue that will ever dare to raise such cry in my face." [Renewed cheers.] Conc uding, Mr. Costigan said he had no hesitation in saying that the resolution would be condemned by every person who had the ightest sympathy with the cause of the ninority in Manitoba. It is needless to say hat "the young man from Ottawa county" was somewhat nonpulssed with Mr. Costi-

gan's ability as a historian.

anted, calling him a demagogue for bringing

he matter before the House. 'I am not

ilent now," proclaimed the secretary of

state amid thundering cheers, and I fear no

man living on that question; my record is

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BRANTFORD, March 20th -The Expost-TOR last week published an article on the case of Archie Rymal of this city, which has caused considerable excitement in Brantford and district. It appears Mr. Romal has had more than his share of suffering during the past few years, so far was he run down from kidney disease hat he had lost the power of his limbs and back. He could only get around with the aid of two crutches, or when assisted by kind hands. His death was daily expected. On the advice of his wife he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and took in all nineteen boxes. His improvement was marked from the second box. He is now completely cured, and a living testimony of the curative powers of that wonderful remedy.

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criticised the government because of its After a number of other members had mode of appointing scalers, and said that the spoken. Dr. Bergin asked Mr. Foster, as scalers were not doing their duty, and that leader of the house whether he held the twenty per cent. of the stumpage was lost

however, that on the whole the commission

had decided that the present method of

could be devised. Instead of attaching

blame to the government for their mistaken

policy as to scalers the report showed clear-

ly that the present mode was the only

was no doubt true that some of these

ance to the constitution was something every citizen should observe, and he would amendment of Mr. Dawson as involving want to the province thereby. It would be seen, Hon, Mr. Foster said if this amend-

ment, which has been moved for the pur- employing scalers was about the best that pose of sowing seeds of dissension amongst our friends, and to turn out the Government f possible, passes, it will not be by the aid of the friends of the Government. member from Regina, said, amongst other

Nicholas Flood Davin, the eccentric feasible one of collecting the stumpage. It things that he was no heeler; he had no axe officials fell short in the performance of to grind; he was not seeking favors, and he their duty, but that did not justify an stood there an impartial man and condemning attack on the system. Sometimes the men. the controller of customs. He thought the lumber was underscaled, but this was a people of Canada and Ontario knew him and would believe what he said. There was

hardly a man in the government whose honor stood as high in Ontario as his. (Laughter.) Referring to a remark made by Mr. Hughes, that if he (Mr. Davin) put his question upon the order paper he would not come back here, he said if he was to toms or his first lieutenant, the member for where overscaling is proved. Mill owners He was glad he had not risen to office by bleating and pleading and weeping, by pestering the government and by deputa- the government had never allowed this tions to the premier. He would to God that when they rise they always rise, by manly ways. He hoped he would not wriggle up from the base of the tree to the top and with all regulations made or hereafter to be be the same dirty little worm at the top as it was at the base. (Laughter and applause.) | the recommendation of the commission, and It was in the department of inland revenue that J. J. Cosgrove had been dismissed because he signed a statement of opinion that was disloyal, and he (Mr. Davin) approved

him and worship him. He knew it was not if the province were not dependent upon its ecessary to be an educated man to get into he cabinet. They were in fact going fast be locked up without ruinous effects upon in the direction of having an utterly those engaged in the business. The comilliterate government. (Laughter.) He con- mission had dealt with the subject of the cluded by declaring that he was the enemy of any man who uttered a sedition. Mr. Kenny made a second little speech in which he said that in the absence of any this matter and had insisted that no underemphatic opinion from the leader of the

A division being taken the amendment of practice continue or should the hemlock Mr. Dawson, censuring Mr. Wallace was de- industry be stopped altogether? This was eated by a vote of 105 to 74. Messrs. Costi-Langevin, Adams, McInerney and seven voting against Wallace, not withstanding Mr. Foster's attempt to shake the government

The Local Legislature

On Wednesday of last week Hon. Mr.

vide for the maintenance of the boy's in-Mr. Pitts gave notice of a motion for Monday next that a committee of seven nembers be appointed, to whom should e referred the petition of Henry Caest nut, Wm. Lamont, J. A. Vanwart, and 113 others, ratepayers of York, praying that such orders and such regulations may pe recommended as will carry out the purposes of our free school law: that all reguations contrary thereto may be rescinded. and that the administration of the law may place all on a footing of equality,

ceedings of said committee. Mr. Stockton asked why the agricultur-Hon, Mr. Mitchell said the report was in the printer's hands. Its appearance bay shore. Mr. Tweedie said it had been had been delayed by reason of the fact | the policy of this government not to grant have our active aid, if that active aid be that in the report was being incorporated lands among timber lands. The old system

lumber commission was referred to the

intention of the government to rebuild the Cocagne bridge during the present Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bil Mr. Flewelling in the chair, in amendment of the act relating to the education of the blind, explaining that it was to

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill

cases of encroachment upon private lands, The house went into committee on the

of the lumber; commission submitted to the house last session. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that in July.

was proposed that it would cost country a great deal of money. The re-

frequently applied for assistance in clearing out undrivable streams, but so far very little had been done in that direction. The bill passed vesterday had been prepared by the lumber commission in accordance with the terms of their report. It appeared to be the view of the many that if leases were short aid should be given in clearing out streams. It was certainly unreasonable to expect a man to expend thousands of dollars in building dams and clearing out streams to get his lumber out when at the very next annual sale some other party might outbid him and take advantage of all his improvements. The commission had also referred to the protection of timber lands from fire. It was a fact, and he thought a significant one, that there were far more fires before 1883 than since that date, which many attributed to the fact that lessees holding lands for ten years protected them much more carefully and efficiently than under the former system. Mr. Tweedie then referred to the fact that in accordance with the recommendation the commission the government had this year run out many new lines on the Dungarvon and Miramichi rivers, and also on the

where settlements already existed. There

was more land fit for settlement in the

province now than would be taken up for

many years to come. recommended the permanent employment of scalers and the desirability of separating the same from political influences. It was thrown out that probably a more efficient body of scalers might be procured if they were employed by the government during The scalers now cost the government about \$9,000 a year, but if employed under the tional revenue would at all compensate for his hauting upon certain blocks. The reso this increase. The government therefore

Mr. Stockton said the subject before the house was a most important one. He thought the statement of the attorney gen eral as to the finding of the commission that twenty per cent of the stumpage was lost. was a gross reflection upon those gentlemen. It was quite a general belief that such a loss as actually incurred. The house should endeavor to arrive at the very best conclusions as to the administration of our lumber lands, because our bye road and other important services were vitally concerned thereiu. The question was how to administer our lumber industry so as to make it the most beneficial to the exchequer and at personal reference had been omitted from the sult, however, was that the gentlemen the same time deal fairly with the operator. a few comparatively rich men. It seemed After Mr. Devlin had harangued the composing the commission, whose eminent He had listened in vain for some declaration to him that this was depriving the young House, Mr. Costigan arose amid rousing Sol. for Mortgagee. Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine. Sponsible, and we, therefore, respect portance upon speeches made outside the qualifications no man had or would venture by the surveyor general as to what policy men for a quarter of a century of the op- | cheers to reply to the strictures of the per- | THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B.

was then carried. made in respect of all lands held by the lessees or in such other manner as the governor in counci